



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

PROFESSOR FRANK W. BLACKMAR, of the University of Kansas, has made a contribution to the literature of the Free Soil-Slavery Contest under title, "Charles Robinson, the First Free-State Governor of Kansas." This biographical sketch appears in pamphlet form in the Twentieth Century Classics Series.¹

THE PUBLICATIONS of the Bureau of American Ethnology are the admiration of ethnologists and sociologists the world over, and students in these fields look forward with interest to the appearance of each report. In the latest issue² there are two papers on the Amerind of the southwest. In the first, Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff tells of the Navajo houses, rare examples of the most primitive types of domestic architecture. Mr. Mindeleff has the geographic point of view, and it is gratifying to find him giving specific examples of the way in which a geographic environment reacts upon the institutions of a people. To quote him: "As the architecture of a primitive people is influenced largely by the character of the country in which they live, a brief description of the Navajo country is deemed necessary. Similarly the habits of life of a people, what a naturalist would term their life history, which, in combination with their physical environment practically dictates their arts, is worthy of notice, for, without some knowledge of the conditions under which a people live, it is difficult if not impossible, to obtain an adequate conception of their art products." The treatment of his topic shows that his position is well taken.

The second and longer paper is a report on an "Archæological Expedition to Arizona in 1895," by Mr. Jesse Walter Fewkes. In this expedition, which was undertaken to collect material for the National Museum, Mr. Fewkes obtained over five hundred examples of decorated mortuary pottery. The paper gives descriptions of ruins in Verde Valley and in Tusayan. In the latter place the great finds of pottery were made, and, judging by the magnificent lithographs in color, art in ceramics had made some remarkable strides among the women of ancient Sikyatki. The controlling element in the decoration was always symbolism rather than realism.

¹ Pp. 115. Published by Crane & Company, Topeka.

² Seventeenth Annual Report, Part II, Bureau of American Ethnology, J. W. Powell, Director. Washington, 1898.

M. B. CARY'S book, "The Connecticut Constitution,"¹ if somewhat tractarian in its tone, sheds a good deal of light upon certain old-fashioned features still adhering to the government of that state. The constitutional history of Connecticut is rather distinctive. The people of the state continued to live under the old English charter for more than forty years after the Declaration of Independence. Finally, in 1818, chiefly because of some provisions limiting religious liberty, a convention met and drew up a constitution which has survived to this day despite several well-organized attempts to return it to the crucible and recast it. It was the Connecticut Convention of 1818 which originated the method of amending state constitutions by the legislature with a subsequent vote of the people, and the same body made other historic reforms and modifications in our constitutional practice.

Now the time has come, it seems, when further change is necessary, and Mr. Melbert B. Cary, the author of this little study, is a strong advocate of an immediate revision of the constitution. The chief defect appears to be in the method of representation, and the system, we are told, is "without any support in reason, justice or common sense." It is a fact that there is in it little semblance of equality, and it is actually true that 15 per cent of the population can elect a majority of the representatives in the legislature. The representation is by towns. In 1818, when the constitution was adopted, these were rural communities while many now are large cities. No town may have more than two representatives and New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, containing more than one-fourth the population of the whole state, may send only six representatives out of a total of 252 to the lower house of legislature. A "rotten borough," called Union, polling 96 votes, has as many members as New Haven, which polls 15,309. There are several towns, it is said, in which every citizen has "run for the legislature once and they are now on the second lap." In the senate, which is sometimes spoken of as the popular branch, much inequality exists also. One county, Tolland, has one senator for every 12,000 people and New Haven city only one for every 62,000.

Mr. Cary notes other defects in the present constitution of Connecticut, the chief of which are that the governor and other state officers must receive a majority instead of a plurality vote; the excessive power of the legislature; unequal taxation, and of course civic corruption, of which no democratic community seems to-day to be quite blameless. It is sad to think that "of all the states in the Union not one is more notorious" in this respect than Connecticut,

¹The Connecticut Constitution. By MELBERT B. CARY. Pp. 140. Price, \$1.25. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1900.

and it is a sweeping allegation to which many, no doubt, would not agree. Mr. Cary is a pamphleteer and he uses the words "iniquitous," "outrage," "despotism" and the like far too frequently for a scientific treatise. He has forcibly called attention, however, to grave constitutional irregularities in his state, and the conditions which he points to might be profitably studied in connection with that period of English history before the Reform bills were passed.¹

THE VOLUME of nine essays, by Controller Coler, of New York City,² contains much practical information with reference to administrative problems in our great cities, and numerous suggestions as to the remedies for present evils. The subjects covered are as follows: The City Charter, Public Charity, Charity Regulated, Income and Expenses, Water Supply, Transportation, City Development, The Church in Politics, Political Machines. The striking characteristic of the volume is its positive tone. Reforms are shown to be not only desirable, but practicable. The abuses of charity are cited only to teach the proper rules of control. The importance and the possibility of introducing business methods into city bookkeeping are demonstrated. The ability of the city to supply its own water is proved. A primary election law is proposed. Churches are exhorted to substitute education for denunciation. "The most indifferent voter may be made to take a new and commendable interest in public affairs if taught that he will be directly benefited by good government." "The first step is to reach the man; the second to interest him, and the proof of the method is to hold his interest." The church should begin at the bottom as do the bosses, and establish social clubs, which "places should not be cold, cheerless, conventional lecture halls where superior knowledge is exhibited on a pedestal of pride and superiority. . . . Every man who crosses the threshold should be made to feel that no matter how humble his station in life, the public welfare is in some measure committed to his keeping."

THE MANIA for discovering precursors of eminent authors, which continues to be a favorite amusement for the historians of philosophy, was for a time equally popular among the historians of economic doctrine. Now, however, there seems to be a widespread conviction that the discovery of facts and the study of existing conditions is more

¹ Contributed by Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, Philadelphia.

² *Municipal Government*. By BIRDS. COLER. Pp. 200. Price, \$1.00. New York D. Appleton & Co., 1900.

important than the laborious resuscitation of obsolete doctrinal errors. There are, nevertheless, periods in the history of economic theory which constitute so radical a change in the attitude of men towards their economic environment, that a detailed study of the leaders of opinion, and the new points of view which they represented seems perfectly justifiable. Thus, M. J. Desmars' recent volume¹ on Graslin, whom the author maintains is the most important, immediate precursor of Adam Smith, is of considerable interest to the economist. Certainly M. Desmars' book makes it possible for the student to familiarize himself much more readily with the work of the French critic of Baudeau, Turgot, Mirabeau and the other disciples of Quesnay, than if he were obliged to read Graslin in the original. From a merely literary point of view, Graslin's writings are intensely unattractive, but the emphasis he placed upon the economic factor "labor," and his sound advocacy of the inductive method, entitle him to be rescued from oblivion.²

IN "MOOTED QUESTIONS OF HISTORY"³ the author discusses twenty-seven subjects, in regard to which Roman Catholics have been aspersed, or have not received due credit. He attempts to state the facts, to give a just estimate, and to quote authorities to prove that his opinions are correct. The greater portion of the volume is made up of extracts from the so-called authorities. The book would be of more value if written in a less partisan spirit, and if the authorities had been selected with greater discrimination. Carlyle, Maitland, Stubbs, Comte, Cantù, Mosheim, Schlegel, Voltaire, Lingard, Dr. Johnson and many others are pressed into service. The result is interesting.

"THE CRIMINAL:⁴ HIS PERSONNEL AND ENVIRONMENT" is a scientific study by August Drähms, the Resident Chaplain of the State Prison at San Quentin, California, of an extremely interesting subject that has received in the United States better practical treatment than theoretical discussion.

Mr. Drähms brings to his task a vast amount of practical experience in this country with apparently a thorough familiarity with the best

¹ *Un Précurseur d'A. Smith en France: J. J. L. Graslin (1727-1790.)* By J. DESMARS. Pp. xxii, 257. Paris: L. Larose, 1900.

² Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. VEDITZ, Philadelphia.

³ Revised Edition. By HUMPHREY J. DESMOND. Pp. 328. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Marlier & Co., 1901.

⁴ With an Introduction by Cesare Lombroso, Professor in the University of Turin, Italy. Pp. xiv, 402. Price, \$2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

foreign literature on criminology. His work is the first attempt in English to present systematically and within reasonable compass the results of the new school of criminologists. He does this critically, because he is not in entire sympathy with the idea that there are universal criminal types and special criminal types, of which Lombroso and the Italians generally have made so much of late. The book is just such a one as many a teacher, who would like to present the subject in a short course, will want to use.

It is unfortunate to note a few slips in terminology, such as, for example, the use of the term "socialistic" instead of *Sociological*, which the author evidently means. Etymologically the word "socialistic" would be a better word, but unfortunately, in the connection in which he uses it, it is misleading.

The book as a whole, however, admirably supplements another book in the same general class: Wines' "Punishment and Reformation" which treats the problems of criminology chiefly from the institutional side, while the present work views them in their personal and individual aspects.

IN THE PREFACE to his little book on "Morals Based on Demography," M. Arsène Dumont¹ declares that his primary object is "to indicate a criterion of good and evil." His ethical science is based on demography, "which alone has the means of measuring the value of populations." The perfection of our statistical and other demographic methods will lead to a more perfect knowledge of the social consequences of certain kinds of conduct—such as alcoholism, for example.

In considering the ethical justification or condemnation of any particular habit, we must first study its ethnography, says M. Dumont; we must observe how different peoples—savage, barbarous and civilized—conduct themselves in this respect, and as far as possible discover how they reason with regard to their conduct. Such an investigation will have two consequences: first, to show the universality or localization of a custom; secondly, to demolish the prejudices which have been nurtured in us by education and environment.

Then, in the light of results shown by demography, we must establish what *should* be done, what are the advantages of one line of conduct and the evil consequences of the opposite behavior; these advantages and disadvantages, however, must not be estimated with regard to the individual, but with reference to the aims of society as a whole. The

¹ *La Morale Basée sur la Démographie.* By ARSÈNE DUMONT. (Bibliothèque des Sciences Sociologiques.) Pp. x, 181. Price, 3fr. 50. Paris: Schleicher Frères, 1901.

social purpose and chief aim is always the same : to possess the greatest possible population having the greatest possible value.

A certain line of conduct being recognized as advantageous, it is next necessary to find means for leading individuals to conform to it. If its reasonableness is made evident and comprehensible to the minds of all citizens, they will adopt it of their own accord. Constraint can only be made necessary by the resistance of individuals, and resistance can only result from their being insufficiently convinced.

This is, in brief, an outline of M. Dumont's rationalistic ethics. It need scarcely be pointed out that two of his fundamental ideas—that social good supersedes individual good, and that men need but to know what *is* good and they will do it—have long been, and still are, subject to debate.

"A SAILOR'S LOG—RECOLLECTIONS OF FORTY YEARS OF NAVAL LIFE,"¹ is written in a simple and interesting style. From the character of the composition, as well as the content, one might conclude that Rear Admiral Evans had in mind the American boy as a reader. Incidents are related that suggest the reflections of a hero writing at an age when the oft-told stories of younger days—the experiences that thrill and entertain—alone remain written on the fragment of memory. Beside stories of adventure, comment on the political situation and other men of his generation, may throw some light on events associated with the upbuilding of our modern navy. As to this part of the work, however, controversy is already begun and it remains for future research to demonstrate the correctness of the views of the sailor.

STUDENTS AND FRIENDS of municipal reform are glad that "Municipal Improvements"² is already in its third edition. Seven new chapters have been added, among which the author mentions the following as specially due to the progressing thought of the past decade: Elevated Traffic vs. Subways, Civil Service Appointments and Municipal Ownership. The book continues to be a serviceable guide to the public official whose entrance to positions of responsibility is so often due to political skill rather than to education in political needs or administrative methods. The author is essentially practical, and is most successful when stating uncontrovertible facts of a simple nature. Whenever he undertakes to present the theoretical aspects of disputed problems, the result is less satisfactory. The chapter on Municipal

¹ Pp. 467. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1901.

² Municipal Improvements. By W. F. GOODHUE. Pp. 207. Price, \$1.75. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1900.

Ownership, for example, does not indicate intimacy with either later theoretical discussions or practical applications. Especially commendable are the numerous tables which give the average reasonable cost of conducting the various departments in towns, as well as in small and large cities.¹

HALSEY'S "OLD NEW YORK FRONTIER,"² is one of the most readable books on local colonial history that has appeared in recent years. The work is scholarly throughout. As a history it is replete with biographical sketches of leaders in the pioneer movements in the settlement of the Empire State. The author has also woven into his account many incidents that lend interest. The writing bears evidence of research for the sake of truth, rather than from sordid motive. Too often state and local histories bear the stamp of commercial instinct, or of selfish devotion to ancestry and local pride.

"TUBERCULOSIS³ AS A DISEASE OF THE MASSES AND HOW TO COMBAT IT" is the topic of a prize essay recently awarded the international prize by the International Congress to Combat Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses, which convened at Berlin, May 24 to 27, 1899, and awarded this prize to Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York City, through its committee on July 31, 1900.

This is a most compact, practical and generally helpful treatment of a problem in sanitation that has yet appeared. It should be in the hands of every worker in social settlements, charities and municipal movements. It is a book that can be wisely circulated in the homes of the masses of the working people. It is so well illustrated and so free from technical terminology that any one can read it without difficulty. The sanction which its doctrines have received from the foremost medical authorities in the world are sufficient guarantee for its scientific accuracy. It would seem, however, to the layman who is even partially converted to the practical expedience to counteract germ diseases, that Dr. Knopf has been overzealous in his advice concerning precautionary measures. If, however, even a small part of the sensible and thoroughly practical plans he proposes to combat the spread of consumption are adopted, there can be no doubt that his optimistic conclusions in regard to the ultimate eradication of this deadliest foe of the Anglo-Saxon race may be realized.

¹ Contributed by Dr. W. H. Allen.

² By FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY. Pp. 433. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901.

³ Pp. 86. Price, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Published by M. Firestack, 200 West Ninety-sixth street, New York, 1901.

MR. KUHN DEDICATES his book¹ to the memory of his ancestors, George Kuntz and Hans Herr, pioneer settlers of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his brief preface is dated Bern, Switzerland. He thus shows the inspiration of his work, first his reverence for his ancestors, and next his study of modern German historians, in whose pages he has found many evidences of the hard conditions under which in colonial times, Germans and Swiss sought refuge in America. The haven they found here gave them shelter, and helped them make their homes the birthplace of a generation from which have sprung many notable characters. Wisely limited to the colonial period, this book has the merit of being a brief and suggestive summary of the times and of the lives of men that gave to this country one of the best elements of its varied nationality. For many years "Pennsylvania Dutch" was a term of reproach, due largely to the bitter hostility evolved by their persistent loyalty to the Proprietary party, while Franklin and his adherents were trying to wrest control from the Penns. For years the Pennsylvania Dutch were charged with many faults, notably their hostility to education and to political and social progress, but all this has gradually changed; a large and growing literature is devoted to the praiseworthy part that German settlers have played in the development of a strong national life. Mr. Kuhns sketches the historic background, the wars and desolation that drove the Germans from the Rhine, the Palatinate and Switzerland. In the new world, Pennsylvania gave them a welcome, good homes and fair treatment. He sketches the hardships of their long and difficult journey—of their voyage across the ocean, their indomitable industry and frugality, and their rapid recovery from adversity. The prosperity of the counties where they settled bears evidence of their intelligence as farmers, as citizens, as fathers and heads of families and as church members. They clung to their language, to their religion, to their customs, with a fervor that found little favor at the hands of those who ultimately secured and maintained ascendancy here for the closing years of the eighteenth century. Their religious life is treated of in a chapter replete with useful details of their forms of faith and their adhesion to the tenets for which their ancestors had made such sacrifices at home.

"In Peace and War" is a chapter showing that from the hundred thousand Germans settled in this country before the Revolution, have sprung between four and five millions of the people of the United

¹ The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania: A Study of the So-called Pennsylvania Dutch. By OSCAR KUHN, member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Pennsylvania-German Society and of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Pp. 268. Price. \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901.

States to-day, and at least two millions of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. Their numerical representation in the patriot army and in the conventions and congresses and other bodies that guided the Revolution to a successful issue, was in even greater proportion. An interesting appendix analyzes the German patronymics; an exhaustive bibliography and a good index enhance the value of the work.¹

MRS. ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER does not pretend to study history seriously, and insists that her books should not be judged from too scientific a standpoint. This disarms criticism and leaves the reviewer little else to do than to comment in friendly fashion upon her collections of historical notes and anecdotes, and her naive, gossipy confessions regarding her historical methods and their many shortcomings.

Her last book on the closing years of the nineteenth century,² is a veritable *pot-pourri* of all sorts and kinds of information gathered from many sources, all of it interesting and most of it reliable. The point of view is strongly British, though at no time violently partisan, the tone is always optimistic, and the attitude one of appreciative sympathy for those of her characters in whom she has faith. A genial thread of satisfaction with her former books runs through the work and to them she frequently refers. There are, too, occasional threads of reminiscence and personal comment, so much of the latter, indeed, that a respectable account of Mrs. Latimer's life and family connections might be written from the information furnished in casual references and foot-notes.

The volume will doubtless have a wide sale among those who never take history any more seriously than does Mrs. Latimer. But such readers will obtain from this as from the other of Mrs. Latimer's books little idea of the great problems of the nineteenth century or the trend of present-day events. There is neither proportion nor perspective in her treatment, no sense of the relative importance of events, or of the reliability of her sources of information. Unity, continuity and movement are all lacking and events are selected for narration largely because they are interesting, while frequently facts are omitted or rapidly passed over because Mrs. Latimer does not understand their bearing and is incapable of explaining them. The most flagrant instance of this is to be seen in her remarks in the preface regarding Germany. To a query as to why she had not included a "Germany in the Nineteenth Century" in her series she

¹Contributed by J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., Philadelphia.

²The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century. By ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER. Pp. 545. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1900.

replies that she would have done so but that she had used up all her material in writing of France and Italy; that she was unwilling to say anything about the Emperor William II. because she did not understand him; and that inasmuch as the history of Germany since 1888 has been made up of nothing but factional struggles in the Reichstag and Reichsrath (*sic*, Bundesrath?) and of the activities and plans of the emperor she has omitted all mention of Germany in the present volume. Shades of German patriotism! a history of Europe in the nineteenth century with Germany practically omitted, when to the average German that same history for the last thirty years is the story of Germany with the rest of the world left out. But strangest of all is the fact that throughout this volume scarcely a word is said of the great commercial and industrial transformations taking place in the countries of the continent or of the mighty world conflict taking place among the powers. Mrs. Latimer should not even with apologies call her books History.¹

"FRENCH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY"² begins a series of special studies of the social and domestic relations of "Our European Neighbors." Much attention is given to details of home life and social intercourse among aristocratic and bourgeois circles. The author emphasizes two dominant characteristics, frugality and courtesy, and two dominating ambitions, to owe no man anything and to provide for a rainy day.³

VOLUMES THREE AND FOUR of McCarthy's "The Four Georges and William,"⁴ completes the series of writings covering a period of English history from Queen Anne down to Edward VII. The first publication in this series was "The History of Our Own Times." This was followed by McCarthy's "Gladstone." Volumes one and two, under the title of "The Four Georges," appeared some time since. In this latest series Justin Huntley McCarthy is associated with his father. The literary finish of these writings, the introduction of court gossip, of anecdote and interesting personality, all combine to make history entertaining. McCarthy combines with his broad understanding of political and social movements a sense of humor and an appreciation of romance seldom found in a writer. History is popularized, but at the same time it is made virile by the strength portrayed in all its parts.

The writer has a distinct bias on matters of religious controversy

¹ Contributed by Prof. C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College.

² By HANNAH LYNCH. Pp. viii, 311. Price, \$1.20. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901.

³ Contributed by Anna F. Brush, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

⁴ Pp. 349, 338. Price, \$1.25 a volume. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1901.

and imperial relations pertaining to Ireland. He is keenly sensible to the hardships suffered by his countrymen without properly appreciating the political necessities involved in the larger purposes of the nation. On the other hand, he is the more frank, and the better able to see the true character of many of the men and measures discussed, by reason of the absence of a blind patriotism which would avoid comment on relations harmful to imperial interests.

MONTGOMERY'S "LEADING FACTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY"¹ is so well known to both students and teachers that further comment on the content and merit of the work is unnecessary. The new edition brings the subject down to the death of Queen Victoria.

A NEW EDITION of "The Catholic Pioneers of America," by John O'Kane Murray, M. A.,² has appeared. The author has written from the Roman Catholic standpoint, and besides the dramatic interest of the adventures which it relates, his book rescues from obscurity or oblivion the noble deeds of many a hero who received from historians but a scant tribute of praise. Among many almost forgotten men we may mention Adam Daulac, who checked the advance of the fierce Iroquois and saved Montreal from an attack which would probably have been fatal to all the colonists of Canada. With but sixteen young Frenchmen and a few friendly natives (these dwindled to only four Algonquins towards the end of the struggle), he kept at bay twelve hundred Iroquois, and, when at last he and his companions had succumbed, it was found that they had killed one-third of their dusky assailants. This terrible loss of life deterred the Iroquois from continuing their advance, and gave Canada a breathing spell.

We wish the author, while praising with due enthusiasm the self-sacrifice of Daulac and the heroic valor of his pioneers, had been more severe in scoring the excesses of some of the conquerors of South America—Francis Pizarro, for instance. The reappearance of this work will probably revive old controversies and raise new ones; but when the testimony shall have been carefully sifted, the history of this heroic but blood-stained period will be more complete and more thoroughly understood.³

IN HIS "Administration d'une Grande Ville" (Londres),⁴ M. Joseph Nève, Advocate of the Court of Appeals of Ghent, has given us a

¹ Pp. 420, 79. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1901.

² Pp. xiv, 434. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: H. L. Kilner & Co.

³ Contributed by Rev. R. I. Holaind.

⁴ *L'Administration d'une Grande Ville* (Londres). By JOSEPH E. NÈVE. Pp. 278. Gand, Société Anonyme, 1901. (*École des Sciences Politiques et Sociales de Louvain.*)

very readable account of London's present city government. The standpoint of the author throughout is that of the continental administrative official, a fact which gives the brochure its chief interest to English and American readers. But he is far from being incapable of understanding the genius of English local political institutions as his frequent references to recent political movements in London abundantly show. The treatment of the private water and gas companies of London co-ordinately with the various branches of the local government, reveals the continental point of view of the writer, though few of his readers in England and America would regard its inclusion as unessential to the study. A chapter on the London Government Act of 1899 brings the work thoroughly up to date. The outline map, showing the principal administrative districts of London, and a brief bibliography, containing the usual number of errors made by compositors in dealing with foreign titles, add considerably to the value of M. Nève's study.¹

OPINIONS MAY differ as to what constituted the chief departments of human activity in the nineteenth century, but there can be no doubt that a list which omits organized religious effort and the relations between church and state has failed to take into account a phase of human activity that had something more than a negative influence. In "The Nineteenth Century, a Review of Progress,"² a series of essays originally printed in the New York *Evening Post*, the most striking feature is the omissions. No one can find legitimate fault with the essays that are produced; all are good, some are admirable, notably those of Professors Munro Smith, on Germany; Heilprin, on geographical exploration; Hadley, on railroad economy; Carter, on higher education, and the various scientists on their respective subjects. But a work that pretends to cover nineteenth century progress and says nothing of the progress of organized religion, of law, except international law, of jurisprudence, of constitutional systems, except that of the United States; that includes under Sociology essays on explorations, the gold standard, steel manufacture, libraries, life insurance, woman's rights, and says nothing of social progress, the relation of classes, of capital and labor, of industrialism *versus* agrarianism, or of individualism *versus* state socialism; that under History deals only with England, Germany, Russia,

¹ Contributed by Robert C. Brooks, Cornell University.

² The Nineteenth Century, A Review of Progress during the Past One Hundred Years in the Chief Departments of Human Activity. Pp. 494. New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901.

Canada, Mexico, China and Japan; that has an essay on Russian expansion and none on British, an essay on British internal history, but none on Russian, that omits entirely Australasia and in general leaves out any adequate review of political, social, constitutional and commercial progress, can hardly be said to justify its title. What has been done is well done; but the editorial plan has either failed of execution or was faulty in its conception, while the editorial selection and distribution is slipshod. Why should "steel manufacture" and "gold standard" be classed as Sociological, or "printing" as Applied Science? It would have been better had the group divisions been omitted entirely, and the essays printed without classification under some such modified title as "A Few Aspects of Nineteenth Century Progress."

THERE HAS RECENTLY been a tendency among the diverse factions of French socialists to unite upon some common doctrinal basis and make a more systematic effort to secure the political influence to which their total numerical strength would entitle them. Though they are apparently willing to overlook differences in doctrine, it would seem that the problem of party tactics and, to a still greater degree, the circumstance of personal likes and dislikes, keeps them apart and makes a preconcerted uniformity of conduct impossible.

The first national congress, held in December, 1899, was the beginning of the realization of a scheme for united action—a modest, feeble beginning, it is true, but, nevertheless, a beginning sufficient to encourage the hope of some day approaching the discipline and solidarity of the German Socialist party. This hope, however, has been shattered by the second French Congress of Socialist Organizations, held in September, 1900. The official stenographic report¹ of its meetings is filled with purposeless discussions of side-issues and with personal abuse varying in intensity from the employment of such epithets as "coward" and "assassin" to actual blows.

Of all the congresses held during the Paris Exposition, and there were many,—this one, the avowed purpose of which was to establish solidarity and harmony, stands pre-eminent for tumultuousness and discord. To restore order and permit the warmth of debate to subside it was necessary on one occasion to suspend the meeting for twenty minutes. It is only fair to add, however, that a committee was appointed to prepare "a project for the complete unification of the party."

¹ Contributed by Professor C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College.

² *Deuxième Congrès général des Organisations socialistes françaises tenu à Paris du 28 au 30 Septembre, 1900.* Compte rendu sténographique officiel. Pp. ix, 389. Price, 3 fr. Paris: Librairie Georges Bellais, 1900.

The International Socialist Congress, at which twenty-two nations were represented and which immediately preceded the French congress, offered a strong contrast to the latter, inasmuch as its proceedings, according to the official report¹ were expeditious, business-like and peaceful. Ever since the exclusion of the anarchists from these congresses, the elements of discord which formerly characterized them have disappeared. One of the most important resolutions passed was that providing for the organization and support of an international socialistic labor bureau, to keep the socialist parties of the various nations in constant touch with one another, to publish reports on labor questions of international importance, and to perform the preliminary work incident upon each international congress of socialists. Brussels was chosen as its location. The bureau has also been authorized to collect books, documents and reports bearing on labor problems.

Resolutions were passed in favor of international legislation providing for an eight hours' day and a minimum wage; in favor of the socialization of the means of production; in condemnation of standing armies and colonial expansion; in favor of the organization of maritime laborers; advocating universal suffrage and direct popular legislation; in favor of municipal socialism; recognizing that trusts are the inevitable consequence of the present productive system.²

IT IS SELDOM that a book, covering such a wide range of subjects of popular and scientific interest as does "The Progress of the Century,"³ is ably written and edited. Such works are usually published by subscription companies, are catchy, spectacular and misleading. Harper and Brothers have recognized the demand for a first-rate resumé of the progress made in the last hundred years. They have selected many eminent writers in their respective fields to do the work. Names like Alfred Russel Wallace, William Ramsay, William Mathew Flinders-Petre, Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, Thomas Convin Mendenhall, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, and Cardinal James Gibbons give authority and unusual interest.

Nearly every department of science and material progress is included. The style is simple and direct, such as will appeal to the general reader. The work will do much to popularize science, and drive out of the market the trash that is being circulated by irresponsible and unreliable publishing and distributing agencies.

¹ *Cinquième Congrès Socialiste International tenu à Paris du 23 au 27 Septembre, 1900. Comptendu analytique officiel.* Pp. 121. Price 1 fr. 25. Paris, Librairie Georges Bellais, 1901.

² Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Philadelphia.

³ Pp. 583. Price, \$2.50. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1901.

MRS. ST. JULIEN RAVENEL, in her "Life and Times of William Lowndes, of South Carolina, 1782-1822,"¹ has made a distinct contribution to American biography. Lowndes took a prominent part in the affairs of both nation and state. In portraying the life of the man she has given a lively historic setting. The relations of North and South as well as the international controversies of the time are woven into the work in an interesting manner.

THE "LIBRARY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES" published at Milan has recently been increased by a suggestive volume² on state socialism from the point of view of legal philosophy. The author traces the evolution of modern socialism and individualism, with special reference to the problems of ethics and of legal organization which these theories involve; he points out that the economic doctrines of modern socialism are in the main the logical outcome and development, the continuation, as it were, of classical political economy. There is a strange parallelism between Ricardo and Karl Marx, between Quesnay and Henry George, between J. B. Say and Saint-Simon.

Various theories concerning the complex problem of the primary, fundamental factors of social evolution, are discussed in the first part of the book, which also characterizes the attitude of the "organic," biological school of sociologists towards the increased sphere of state activities in the interest of social peace and the prevention of class conflicts. There is also an examination of the economic interpretation of history as proposed by Marx, Loria and others. The second part is devoted to a consideration of the points of difference between "utopian" and "scientific" socialism; utopian socialism preaches an ideal, a state of affairs which is ethically desirable and which we should consequently strive for; while scientific socialism is positive and propounds a law of economic and juridic evolution, not a scheme of social reform. Part III contains a detailed account of the tendencies in the history of social philosophy which have contributed to the development of the idea of state socialism (Holbach, Hegel, Leroux, Blanc, Dupont-White, Sismondi), particularly the doctrines of the German historical school of law (Savigny, Ahrens, Gans, Lassalle).

The author concludes with a sketch of various criticisms of the social activity of the state and of the theory of state intervention, beginning with the views of Kant and the eighteenth century phi-

¹ Pp. 249. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901.

² *Il Socialismo di Stato dal punto di vista della filosofia giuridica*. By F. EMPEDOCLE RESTIVO. Pp. xiv, 410. Price, 3 lire. Milano-Palermo: Remo Sandron, 1900.

losophers, and terminating with Spencer and Nietzsche. The book as a whole is historical, comparative and critical, rather than positive or doctrinal.

M. DE ROUSIERS, in his "*La Vie Américaine, l'Éducation et la Société*,"¹ reaches the following conclusion: "The world seems to be divided to-day into two very distinct groups, one placing its hope on individual effort, uniting its forces only when necessity demands, following forms of union varying with the needs of the moment, staking everything on private initiative, and dreading restraint; the other, on the contrary, placing its confidence in collective effort, in administrative groups, permanent, difficult of transformation, depending on regimentation, and fearing above all things the initiative of the individual will." He then proceeds to ask the question, "To which of these two groups will the future belong?" He answers it as readily, "The future belongs to the race in which man, freed from all useless fetters, and trained by individual effort attains the maximum of intensity in that effort. This will be true, not only in the material world, but also in the moral."

The author is a shrewd observer, has traveled widely in America and has an insight into our social conditions which is rare for a foreigner. He notices at the outset the great freedom our education and home life give to our boys and girls, encouraging individual initiative from the start. He sees the strenuous life in every phase of our daily routine, and calls attention to the fact that we even go on our last voyage to the cemetery "*au trot*."

He sees clearly that the wealthy and "progressive Yankees form a natural aristocracy which plays an effective rôle in the social constitution of the American democracy. Thanks to them the United States continues in its progressive march in spite of the politicians."

Seeing as he does our political corruption, he is no pessimist, for he sees at the same time that American society is better than its politics, and that when this natural aristocracy shall transfer a share of its attention from business to politics abuses will begin to disappear.

The widespread undercurrent of religious feeling is apparent to him, which even respects the street corner performances of the Salvation Army, yet he is struck with an equally extended indifference to religion, for he says: "Nine times out of ten an American, speaking of religious questions, says with simplicity, 'I belong to no church.' " He sees in the Protestant churches all the elements of efficient social clubs, but is inspired with no religious feeling in their perfectly appointed buildings.

¹By PAUL DE ROUSIERS, pp. 336. Paris: Firmin-Didot et Cie.

The author finds quite a number of economic disorders, such as the instability of employment, indifference of patrons to workmen, abuse of speculation, the presence of trusts, the fact that divorce is carried to a form of "legal prostitution," the government too largely in the hands of unscrupulous politicians and justice badly administered,—yet he judges a society not by its evils, but by the force of the resistance opposed to the evils. And in this force of resistance he finds an equally large list of virtues: a great aptitude to surmount crises, discouragement practically unknown. "To be and remain American one must consider life a struggle and not a pleasure." "That which makes the American a success, that which constitutes his type—is his moral courage and personal energy—an active, creative energy."

"In social development the progress of the United States is an example and a lesson. The Americans are not behind the Europeans; it is not they who should come to us, but we who should go to them." "There is a newness in the methods of labor, in commercial relations, in the system of education, in government, and in international relations." All this makes pleasant reading. The book is to be recommended as an antidote for pessimism.¹

ANOTHER WORK is added to the fast-growing historical literature of Texas. "The Evolution of a State, or Recollections of Old Texas Days"² records the personal reminiscences of Mr. Noah Smithwick. The story begins while Texas was under Mexican rule, 1827, and ends in 1861, when the author moved to California. Its value is found in its vivid narrative and description of pioneer life.

A THOROUGH AND AUTHORITATIVE survey³ of social administration in Austria, at the end of the nineteenth century, has been published in two large volumes by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior for the recent Paris Exposition. The first of these volumes, bearing the sub-title "Social Economy," treats of the public insurance of laborers against accidents and sickness, labor contracts, industrial statistics, co-operative labor associations, the condition of laborers in the employ of the state, the status of agricultural laborers, agricultural credit, savings banks, and the housing of laborers. The second

¹ Contributed by Dr. J. Paul Goode, Illinois State Normal School.

² Pp. 340. Price, \$1.50. Published by the Gammel Book Co., Austin, Tex.

³ *Soziale Verwaltung in Oesterreich am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts.* Aus Anlass der Weltausstellung Paris. 1900 herausgegeben. Band I. Socialökonomie. Pp. ix, 725 (not numbered consecutively). Price, 24 m. Band II. Hygiene und öffentliches Hilfswesen. Pp. x, 455 (not numbered consecutively). Price, 16 m. Wien and Leipzig (Deuticke), 1900.

volume, entitled "Hygiene and Public Assistance," treats in the main of sanitary problems, the laws regulating the practice of medicine, special institutions for convalescents, the blind, the insane, the deaf and dumb, etc., the care of the poor, pawn-shops, alcoholism, epidemics, mortality statistics, Austrian systems of public water supply, and regulations concerning food adulteration.

Many of these sections are contributed by well-known authorities in each field, such as Dr. Victor Mataja, Professor Philippovich and Dr. Schullern-Schrattenhofen. The names of such men as these are a guarantee of the high standard of the work as a whole, which it is of course impossible to analyze in a short notice. It may be stated, however, that every section is brought up to date and treated with a thoroughness, compactness and wealth of statistical material which should make these volumes invaluable to the student of economic and social conditions in Austria. The experiences of Austria in such matters as the organization of bureaus of labor statistics, the regulation of credit operations among farmers, the improvement of laborers' homes in cities, and the combat against alcoholism, form valuable object-lessons for other countries.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, the author of "Ancient Ideals," has continued his task in a volume entitled "The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages."¹ He attempts to show how classical methods of thought and presentation changed and developed into the mediæval. He is mainly concerned with the period extending from the fourth to the seventh centuries. This work is a logical continuation of "Ancient Ideals" and is marked by the same excellencies. It is impossible to indicate its many merits in a brief notice. The value of the book would be enhanced by a recapitulation summarizing what the mediæval world retained of the classical elements and how it transformed them. A full and excellent bibliographical appendix will enable students to follow out any subject in which the book has stimulated interest, as it is certain to do along many lines.

ONE OF THE essential arguments in Karl Marx's system of "scientific" socialism is the declaration that wealth is everywhere and constantly being concentrated in the hands of a few—that while the mass of capital is increasing, the number of its possessors is decreasing. The growth of colossal enterprises, factories, trusts, large stores, is evident even to the most superficial observer of economic evolution. Marx, however, maintained that the same law of concentration is as

¹ Pp. xv, 400. Price, \$1.75, net. New York: The Columbia University Press, The Macmillan Company, Agents, 1901.

valid in agriculture as in industry and commerce; and it is especially upon this point that many economists have joined issue with him. Indeed, this feature of the socialistic doctrine has not only caused much theoretical discussion, but it has likewise been a serious impediment in the way of socialist propaganda in countries like France, where small land holdings are prevalent, and the abolition of private property in land is no welcome creed.

M. Emile Vandervelde has in his latest book¹ undertaken the study of this question so far as Belgium is concerned. He is a socialist of the school of Marx and is consequently disposed to admit the validity of arguments, in favor of the socialistic claim, which an unprejudiced investigator will accept only with a grain of salt. His conclusions, moreover, though they may be perfectly true for this country, cannot be generalized as a universal economic law.

In a series of monographs forming the first part of his book, and devoted to the various provinces of Belgium, M. Vandervelde investigates the origin of large estates, and the traces of feudal and ecclesiastical ownership. In the last part of his book, he gives a decided affirmative answer to the question: Is property in land concentrating with the rapidity which certain (mostly socialistic) authors claim? But it should be objected that the simple increase, during the past fifty years, of the number of those who possess no land, is by no means a convincing argument for the thesis that the average size of estates has increased. Happily for M. Vandervelde's reputation as a scientist, his other arguments are better than this. His book will no doubt be read with great interest by students anxious to test the validity of economic theories by comparison with the facts of economic evolution observed in Belgium.²

JUDGE WAITE has recently published a fifth edition of his well-known "History of the Christian Religion to the Year Two Hundred."³ In its main outlines it is unchanged from the preceding edition, but it contains about one hundred more pages. The chief additions are discussions in the appendix as to whether Jesus was an Essene, and as to the origin of the inquisition. The former the author answers affirmatively; the latter he derives from the teachings of Paul as interpreted and amplified by Saint Jerome and Saint Augustine. The work has not been revised in the light of our present knowl-

¹ *La Propriété foncière en Belgique*. By EMILE VANDERVELDE. Pp. 327. Price, 10 fr. *Bibliothèque internationale des Sciences Sociologiques*. Paris: Schleicher Frères, 1900.

² Contributed by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph. D., LL. B., Philadelphia.

³ By C. B. WAITE, A. M. Pp. xxvi, 556. Price, \$2.25. Chicago: C. V. Waite & Co., 1900.

edge; *e. g.*, Judge Waite is apparently ignorant of the discovery of the "Gospel according to Peter," which he discusses as a lost document. In many places he betrays the fact that he has not kept up with the progress of the last decade. But many will welcome a new edition of a work which aroused so much interest, found so many admirers and excited such keen animosity.¹

REVIEWS.

La Génesis del Crimen en Mexico. Estudio de Psiquiatria Social.

By JULIO GUERRERO. Mexico and Paris (Bouret), 1901.

There is so great a dearth of literature bearing upon social conditions in the Valley of Mexico that we are inclined to consider any book upon the subject as a valuable contribution, and, as in the case of gift-horses, to refrain from being critical. The present book, however, despite certain faults of structure, and a certain laxity of statement, is an acute and masterly analysis of certain phases of social conditions in Mexico, and for that reason does not require any special leniency of judgment.

The chief factor in moulding the character of the inhabitants of the City and Valley of Mexico is stated to be the high altitude. The very great elevation of this plateau, combined with its tropical situation, causes an extreme rarification of the atmosphere and a great diminution in the amount of oxygen contained in a given volume of air. This has led to an organic laziness upon the part of the inhabitants, to a confirmed quietism and a consequent distaste and contempt for work. To the same cause Guerrero assigns the lack of civic valor, the political quiescence in the face of governmental or private oppression. The enervating effect of an extremely rarefied atmosphere is aggravated rather than assuaged by an excessive use of stimulants, notably of alcohol, coffee and tobacco, and in the dry season, the nervous tension becomes so great that no action is felt to be extravagant or extraordinary. In the dry season the nervous excitability of the inhabitants of the plateau is at its height, and for these months the statistics of crimes, especially those against persons, to which Mexicans are peculiarly liable, are considerably greater than during the rainy season of the year. To this nervous tension under which people on the plateau live, and which all physicians attest, Guerrero attributes in great measure the prevalent tendency toward hysteria, especially on the part of the women, and the strain of melancholy, which is reflected in all the poetry, music and art of the Mexicans.

In the second part of his book Guerrero deals largely with the effect of the nature of the territory upon the development of civiliza-

¹ Contributed by Professor Dana C. Munro, University of Pennsylvania.